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By JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

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Simplex Munditiis. Hor.

THERE are few Paſſages in any of the antient Authors that have more puzzled the Generality of Readers than thoſe two Words which I have placed at the Head of this Paper. It is, I believe, the common Opinion, that this Place cannot poſſibly be tranſlated, which is a ſly Method of inſinuating that it cannot be underſtood; for I ſhrewdly ſuſpect that we often lay the Blame on the wrong Language, and complain of the Barrenneſs of our own Tongue, when we ought rather to lament the Obſcurity of another. To ſay Truth, the Tranſlator often generouſly conſents to bear the Diſgrace of not being able to convey certain Ideas to his Reader, when, in Reality, the original Author hath never communicated any ſuch Ideas to him.

Milton renders *Simplex Munditiis* by, *Plain in thy Neatneſs*. An Expreſſion, perhaps, leſs happy than that of *Horace*, who hath in two Words drawn us the Picture of a beautiful Girl, dreſſed in the plaineſt, and at the ſame Time the moſt elegant Manner; ſuch as hath been often remarked in the young female Quakers, the Simplicity of whoſe Dreſs doth really ſet off great Beauty more than is in the Power of the richeſt Fineries.

Simplicity of Language is the ſame Ornament to our Thoughts, as Simplicity of Dreſs to our Perſons. In this, however, as in the other Inſtance, there is a certain Degree of Elegance neceſſary; for though we need not be courtly in our Phraſe, we muſt not be rude.

And here again the Quaker ſhall ſerve me for a Model. In the Converſation of the more ſenſible and better Sort of theſe People, there is no leſs elegant Simplicity, than *Horace* would deſcribe in the external Ornaments of his *Pyrrha*. The Goodwill and Sincerity which appear in their Diſcourſe, make abundant Amends for their Bluntneſs, and have indeed more Charms for me, than the forced unnatural Flowers of courtly Complaiſance.

I am therefore well pleaſed with the honeſt and plain Sentiments which appear in the following Speech. This I ſhall make no Apology for publiſhing now, though it was ſpoken ſo long ago as while the late deteſtable Rebellion was actually on foot. Indeed I wiſh with all my Heart I may live to ſee the Day when it ſhall be no longer neceſſary to obviate thoſe helliſh Doctrines, and that infatuated Spirit, which gave Birth to that calamitous Seaſon; this Day, at leaſt, I am well aſſured, is not yet come.

The Gentleman who furniſhed me with this Dialogue, and to whom indeed it was ſpoken, is a very hearty Well-wiſher to the true Intereſt of his Country; but was formerly in his Inclination too ſevere againſt thoſe Proteſtants who differ from the eſtabliſhed Church. He is an honeſt Man, and yet hath been too apt, in the Impetuoſity of his Zeal, to forget that no Eſtabliſhment can take away the natural Freedom of Conſcience; and that all Men have as much Right to differ from him, as he can have to differ from them.

This Gentleman, therefore, meeting an honeſt Quaker ſoon after the unfortunate Affair at *Preſton-Pans*, began to rally him on what the ſeveral Sectaries muſt expect, if the *Pretender*'s Arms ſhould prove finally ſucceſsful. "I fancy, Friend, cry'd he, all the People of thy Perſuaſion are very much alarmed at this ſurprizing Progreſs of the Rebels; for ſhould they ſucceed, you muſt hope for no Quarter. We are alarmed, Friend, anſwer'd the Quaker, and ſo muſt thou be, and all of thy Perſuaſion, if thou art a Proteſtant. The *Scarlet Whore* hath no more Friendſhip for the Church of *England* than ſhe hath for us; nay, the leſs thou differeſt from her, if thou doſt differ at all, the more ſhe hates thee: For which Reaſon, the Man they call the *Pope* is a better Friend to the Man they call the *Great Turk*, than he is to any proteſtant Prince. I am afraid, indeed, there are ſome Proteſtants who wiſh well to the Cauſe of their Enemies; but if there are any ſuch, they muſt be Fools or Madmen: For thou mayſt as wiſely put thy Sheepfold under the Protection of a Wolf, as a Proteſtant Congregation under the Protection of a Popiſh Prince. It is but t'other Day that we turned away this Man's Father for endeavouring to force the Nation into Popery: Can the Son, or the Grandſon, make more ſolemn Promiſes to protect the Proteſtant Religion, than the Father, or Grandfather did, and why ſhould we believe that theſe would be better kept? Or why ſhould we run ſo dangerous a Riſque? The Truth, I am afraid, is, we are a fickle Nation. I remember when *William* came over, though I was then but a little Boy; he had no ſooner delivered us from Popery, than we wiſhed to be delivered from him. The ſame wicked, inconſtant Spirit, I am afraid, ſtill reigns among us; maketh us weary of Happineſs itſelf, and willing to exchange for worſe, rather than not to exchange at all. This, it muſt be owned, is a very extraordinary Degree of Folly, and yet we ſee it happens every Day in many Inſtances where Men muſt have their Eyes open. Thus they frequently exchange the moſt comely Women, the richeſt and fineſt Houſes, and moſt ſumptuous Dainties, for others of an inferior Degree. Thoſe Things, indeed, I regard as mere Vanities; but ſo do not they. It is not that with a true Chriſtian Spirit they deſpiſe the outward Pomps of this World; but with a true luxurious Spirit, they are ſoon ſated with the Poſſeſſion of what at once ſeemed ſo lovely in their Eyes. In the ſame Manner they are ſurfeited with that beſt of all outward Gifts, Liberty, and are deſirous to eſpouſe Slavery in its Stead: For what but Slavery can they expect from the Exchange? I am perſuaded, Friend, thou haſt too much of inward Light to require me to prove a Matter ſo plain, and which hath been ſo often proved. Popery and Slavery are, indeed, ſo inſeparable from the Cauſe of this Man, whom they call the Pretender, that nothing leſs but an utter Darkneſs of the Spirit, can avoid ſeeing the Connection. If Men do not deſire thoſe Abominations, wherefore are they uneaſy? Can any of them produce one juſt Cauſe of Complaint againſt our preſent Rulers? It is true we labour under the Miſeries of War, and thou well knoweſt how odious War is to thoſe of my Perſuaſion. But ſhould thoſe Men complain of theſe Miſeries, who firſt forced the Nation into them; and who, not contented with the Calamities which we have ſuffered abroad, have brought this War home into their own Country? For my own Part, Friend, I live at a vaſt Diſtance from the Great City, and have no Communication with the Men they call the Miniſter; yet, in all the Diſcourſes which I have heard from others, I do not remember to have once heard the Beginning of the War charged on theſe Men. Why then ſhould they be ſuppoſed to be deſirous of continuing it?* On the contrary, I have heard, that theſe Men are very heartily diſpoſed to Peace; but we cannot expect Impoſſibilities of them; and how can we hope, that the *French* Ruler ſhould accord us any tolerable Terms of Peace, while he is ſo greatly encouraged to continue the War? Believe me, Friend, the Murmurs of theſe diſcontented People do not ariſe from the Calamities, how great ſoever they may be, which this War hath brought on the Nation; for then would they charge them to the Account of thoſe who forced us into it. No, my Friend, they have other Sources. The Malice and Envy, the Ambition and Avarice of a few of the great Ones in the Land, who deſire themſelves to be called the Miniſtry, give the firſt Riſe to theſe Clamours; and that fickle, reſtleſs Spirit, which I have already mentioned, opens the Ears of the Multitude to receive them. Of this, peradventure, thou mayſt live to ſee a mighty Example. For what wouldſt thou ſay, Friend, if the preſent Rulers ſhould be able to procure us a much better, and more advantageous Peace, than we can even reaſonably deſire our Enemies ſhould accord us; I ſay, if after that, the ſame People ſhould ſtill be as clamorous as ever: If thoſe who before called aloud for Peace, ſhould then as loudly call for a Continuance of the War?—Believe me, all theſe Things may happen, and the Spirit within whiſpers me they will happen.† Indeed nothing can prevent it but the final Succeſs of theſe wicked Rebels, which would end in the utter Deſtruction of this Nation, and of the Proteſtant Name; but this Ruin the Spirit tells me will not overtake us, how much ſoever our Ingratitude, our Heart-burnings, our Diſcontents, our Murmurs, our Slanders, and our Rebellions may deſerve it.

Here the Quaker ended his Speech; and the Gentleman, who, as the Reader will eaſily believe from the Character I at firſt gave of him, was not a little inclined to Superſtition, declares he much doubts whether the honeſt Friend was not, as he ſaid, inſpired with the Spirit of Prophecy; and hence the Gentleman hath lately ſpoken ſo favourably of theſe Quakers, that ſome have ſuſpected an Inclination in him to embrace their Opinions.

* See the Pamphlets and News-papers of 1744-5-6—7, if they can be found.

† For the fulfilling of this Prophecy, ſee the Pamphlets and News-papers of 1748. Some of which are yet, I believe, in Being.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dunkirk, July 23.

THE Dutcheſs of Newcaſtle, who arrived Yeſterday in a Yacht at Calais, coming from London, came hither this Day, and was ſaluted by the Cannon of the Place. W. E.

Oſtend, July 24. An Engliſh Courier arrived Yeſterday at Calais, who paſſed by this Place, with all Speed, for Aix la Chapelle. ib.

Liege, July 26. The Peaſants in the Places round about Maeſtricht have Orders to reap their Corn, and

gather in their Harveſt, by the 15th of next Month at farthest. ib.

Hague, July 30. Their High Mightineſſes having reſolved to make the Employments of Captain and Admiral General hereditary in the Family of the Stadtholder, we hear they will ſend, on the firſt of the next Month, a ſolemn Deputation to his moſt Serene Highneſs, to deliver the Diploma to him. The General Baron d'Aylva is gone to Zealand, charged with a Commiſſion from the Stadtholder. Yeſterday Baron Reiſchach, Envoy Extraordinary from their Imperial Majeſty, received an Expreſs from Vienna. It is ſaid, that the Commiſſaries of France and this Republick have ſigned a Convention, or Cartel, at Dunkirk, for the reciprocal Releaſe of Priſoners taken at Sea. ib.

Copenhagen, July 23. The King being on Saturday laſt hunting, made a Tour, all on a ſudden, to Helſingor, and lighting at the Houſe of the Privy-Counſellor D'Oſten, he went to the Cuſtom-Houſe, where he ſtayed two Hours, and at Eight o'Clock, in the Evening, returned to Friedenbourg. ib.

The Eaſt-India Company actually ſell their Effects to a greater Advantage, on Account of the great Concourſe of Foreign Merchants; and the ſecond Ship from China arrived on Sunday laſt in our Road. ib.

Madrid, July 8. The Communication between Gibraltar and all Andaluſia having been ſo greatly interrupted during the War, that even no Proviſions were permitted to be ſold to the Garriſon of that Place; the Court has thought proper, ſince the Signing of the Preliminaries, to revoke all Orders which have been given to prohibit the carrying on of ſuch Commerce. ib.

Warſaw, July 13. They write from Caminiec, that the Graſhoppers have done conſiderable Damage in that Neighbourhood, and even deſtroyed whole Fields, which joined with the great Drought which has prevailed there for ſome Time, cauſes us to fear a Scarcity of Proviſions in thoſe Provinces ib.

Vienna, July 17. The laſt Advices which we have received concerning the March of the Ruſſian Troops import, that the Column commanded by Prince Repnin, General in Chief, was arrived in the Circle of Pilſen, upon the Frontiers of the Upper Palatinate. The four Regiments of Horſe deſtined for the Low Countries are to join the Ruſſians, and march with them to the Rhine. ib.

From the London Gazette.

Naples, July 9. N. S. The Barbary Pirates infeſt ſo much theſe Seas, that beſides having ſeized on ſeveral Neapolitan Veſſels, they made a Deſcent lately at Cape d'Otranto, and carried off eleven Perſons, beſides a good Quantity of Booty. This extraordinary Attempt has induced the Court to provide againſt the like for the future; and accordingly the principal Merchants of this City were ſummoned before the General of the Gallies, to conſult the proper Expedients; who came to a Determination to ask the King's Leave to fit out every Year two large Settee-Cruizers, to be kept at Sea from the Month of March to October, and to beg he would grant them the neceſſary Artillery, Ammunition, and Soldiers, the Merchants obliging themſelves to furniſh the Veſſels, and to provide for the Maintenance and Pay of the Crews. In the Evenings of the fourth and ſixth Inſtant, two violent Storms happened in this City, follow'd by Thunder and Lightening, which damaged divers Houſes and Buildings, and diſabled and killed ſeveral Perſons. On the fifth Cardinal Orſini, attended by his Retinue, ſet out from this City on his Return to Rome, and on his Arrival and Departure from Capuz, was ſaluted by the firing of twenty-two Cannon, in Honour of his being appointed Proctor of the Two Sicilies to the Court of Rome. The King has notified to the Magiſtrates of Health, that ſeveral Veſſels loaden with Goods were departed from Alexandria, Salonico, Cyprus, &c. infected with the Plague; in Conſequence of which, circular Letters were ſent to the Coaſts and Ports of this Kingdom to prevent their being admitted. A Project being upon the Tapis to diſmiſs Part of the King's Troops, Directions from the Court have been given to M. del Rio, the Inſpector-General, to form a Plan for that Purpoſe, who has made the following Propoſals, viz. to diſmiſs the Swiſs Troops, excepting thoſe of the King's Life-Guards; or to diſcharge ten Men out of each Company of Veteran Troops, and forty out of each Company of the Militia. This Day their Majeſties, with the Royal Family, attended by their reſpective Retinues, returned to this City from Portici.

Hague, July 30, N. S. Things continue at preſent very quiet in this Province, and it is to be hoped, that every Body will readily ſubmit to the new Regulations reſolved upon by the States of Holland. Though the publick Tranquillity is reſtored in this, and in ſome other of the Provinces, yet the Diſturbances daily increaſe in Frieſland. The Prince of Orange intended to have gone thither himſelf to put an End to theſe Diſturbances, but it has been thought proper to ſend a Deputation firſt from the States General, to try if poſſible to appeaſe them; and it is ſaid, that beſides Meſſrs. Tetſina and Schimmelpenninck, Mr. Charles Bentinck is to be appointed for this Commiſſion; and that ſeveral Regiments are ordered to march that Way. ib.

Stockholm, July 19. The Proteſtants of Poland have petitioned his Swediſh Majeſty to recommend their Intereſts to his Miniſter at Warſaw in a more effectual Manner than formerly, in order to induce the General Diet to pay more Regard to their Complaints, and grant them Redreſs. One of the Deputies of the Order of Peaſants to the Diet, has received Sentence of Death for treaſonable Expreſſions againſt the Prince Succeſſor; but his Royal Highneſs having generouſly interceded for him, his Sentence has been changed to being confined to Bread and Water for a Month. W. E.

Madrid, July 9. The King being perfectly ſatisfied with the Conduct of Mr. Wale, Marſhal de Camp of his Majeſty's Armies, in the Negociations with which he is charged at London, his Majeſty has ſent him Inſtructions to continue them at the Britiſh Court. He is authorized to ſettle with the Miniſters of the King of Great-Britain ſome Articles relating to the Freedom of the Engliſh Navigation in the Weſt-Indies, as likewiſe certain Points which the South-Sea Company demands. Mr. Wale, at the Return of his Britannick Majeſty from Hanover, will take upon him the Character of Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary. ib.

Genoa, July 6. Since the Suſpenſion of Arms, our Communication has been re-eſtabliſh'd with the reſt of Italy. There remains nothing more to wiſh for than a Freedom of Navigation, which is ſtill interrupted by the Engliſh, who form a Sort of Chain from Leghorn to Porto Fino, ſo that nothing eſcapes them; and this, it is ſaid, will yet continue eighteen Days. ib.

Warſaw, July 17. The new Primate departed, the Day before Yeſterday, for Cracow, in order to prepare himſelf to appear at the approaching Diet, with all the Luſtre his high Dignity requires. Count Sapieha, the Palatine of Podlachia, is arrived there, and the Count Rzewnski is gone to his Eſtate, from whence he reckons to be back by the King's Birth-Day, which will be celebrated, with much Splendor, on the third of the next Month. ib.

Vienna, July 20. Advices from Tranſylvania ſay, that the Rains lately fallen there have done infinite Good to the Fruits of the Earth, and given a Proſpect of a plentiful Harveſt in all Parts where the Graſhoppers or the Hail have not deſtroyed them; but as thoſe Inſects begin to ſpread farther into the Province, the Inhabitants uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to preſerve what they can: It is added, that the Vines only have eſcaped them, and as they are loaded with Grapes, the moſt plentiful Vintage is expected, that has been known of many Years: They eat up every Thing elſe that comes in their Way, not even ſparing the Bread in Peoples Houſes, where they can come at it. ib.

Ratiſbon, July 25. We have this Day received Advice, that the firſt Diviſion of the Ruſſian Auxiliary Troops arrived the 22d Inſtant at Schwarſefeldt, and that on the next Day they continued their March towards Amberg. ib.

Bareith, July 25. The ſecond Column of the Ruſſian Troops, it is ſaid, will arrive this Day in the Neighbourhood of Roſta and Frankenhamer. This Body is commanded by Prince Repnin, General in Chief. ib.

Berlin, July 27. Baron Beckers, heretofore Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Courts of Munich and Manheim, charged with a Commiſſion to his Britannick Majeſty, and Mr. Boſſard, Secretary to the Embaſſy from the ſaid Courts, are to continue here to take Care of their Affairs. ib.

Franckfort, July 28. The Act of Aſſociation between the Inward Circles of the Empire, and that of Auſtria, were ſigned at length the Day before Yeſterday, and immediately after ſeveral Couriers and Meſſengers were diſpatch'd with an Account of it to the Courts that are intereſted therein. ib.

Bonn, July 29. The Emperor and Maritime Powers have demanded of his Electoral Highneſs of Cologne a Paſſage thro' his Territories for the Ruſſian Troops, which are to march into the Low Countries. ib.

Ruremonde, July 19 Field Marſhal Bathiani, who has made a Tour to Eyndhoven, with the General Brown de Marſchal, is, we are told, to go in a few Days to Hanover, accompanied by General de Grune. We every Moment expect the Duke of Cumberland here, to ſee the Imperial Troops, who perform their Exerciſes every Day. ib.

Liege, July 24. All the French Officers, who are gone to Aix la Chapelle, the Spa, the hot Fountain, and other neighbouring Places, are ordered to rejoin their Corps, that they be found, by the 26th of the current Month, at the general Review. ib.

Hague, Auguſt 1. Baron Reiſchach, Envoy Extraordinary from their Imperial Majeſties, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, has had a Conference with the Lords of our Regency. General Baron Groveſtins, Great Maſter of the Horſe to the Prince Stadtholder is gone to make a Tour in Frieſland. There is ſetting up in the Gardens belonging to the Houſe in the Woods a magnificent Turkiſh Pavilion, which, it is ſaid, the Empreſs-Queen made a Preſent of to his moſt Serene Highneſs. ib.

A Courier paſſed by this Town, going from the Duke of Cumberland to London, to carry an Account to the Regency there, that his Royal Highneſs has reſolved, before he goes over to England, to make a little Journey to Hanover, from whence he will ſoon return, and we are told, that this Prince will depart for that Purpoſe, from Eyndhoven, on Monday next. ib.

From the London Gazette.

Hanover, July 29, N. S. The King ſets out To-morrow for Gottingen, and propoſes to return on Saturday next. ib.

Hague, Auguſt 2. The Deputation from the States General, which is intended to be ſent to Frieſland, will be appointed in a few Days. In the mean while Lieutenant-General Graveſtins was ſent thither three Days ago with a Commiſſion from the Prince of Orange; and five Regiments of Foot, beſides two Regiments of Horſe, are now advancing towards that Province, under the Command of Major-General Sygers. The Riot that happened lately in North Holland, on account of the Tythes which the Boors refuſed to pay, is ordered to be ſtrictly enquired into, and is to be treated very ſeriouſly. The Prince of Orange, on this Occaſion, aſſiſted laſt Week at the Court of Juſtice, when it was reſolved to ſend into North Holland two Judges of that Court, together with the Fiſcal, and all his Bailiffs, and other Attendants, to take proper Cognizance of this Affair, with Orders to the Regular Troops to aſſiſt them, if required, in the Execution of their Office. The States General have reſolved to ſettle the Succeſſion to the Dignities of Captain and Admiral General of the Union upon the Prince of Orange's Male and Female Iſſue; and a ſolemn Deputation is to be appointed to wait upon his Highneſs with their Diploma.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Saturday.

Yeſterday there was a Committee of the Privy-Council at the Cockpit, when their Lordſhips heard ſome Complaints relating to Carolina. W. E.

We hear that the Father of Mr. Carnegy, (who is in Cuſtody for being concerned in taking the Hazard Sloop) died a few Days ago, by which a fine Eſtate devolves to the above Perſon. ib.

On Monday next will be iſſued out at the Pay-office, thirty-one Days Subſiſtence to his Majeſty's Guards, Garriſons, and Land-Forces in Great-Britain, from the 25th of July to the 24th of Auguſt, 1748. ib.

At the ſame Time will be iſſued out ſixty-one Days Stoppages to his Majeſty's Forces in Flanders, Minorca, and Cape Breton, from the 35th of June to the 24th of Auguſt. ib.

It is ſaid that the Duties on Coaches, Chaiſes, Carriages, &c. amounted laſt Year to 57,849 l. which is upwards of 2000 l. more than was raiſed the Year before. ib.

We are informed, that Timewell is acquitted by the Court Martial of the Murder of Capt. Gregory ſome Time ſince in Holland; but that for ſome Miſdemeanors he is ordered to be impriſoned for ſome certain Time. ib.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor held a Court of Conſervancy for the River Thames at Stratford, accompanied by the Sheriffs and ſeveral of the Aldermen; after which they all dined at Grace Toſier's. ib.

At the General Quarter-Seſſions held at Guildford on Saturday laſt for the County of Surry, for the Diſcharge of Priſoners on Account of the Inſolvent Act, a certain Attorney was ordered into Cuſtody for Subornation of Perjury. ib.

Laſt Monday a Bailiff's Follower running full-ſpeed after a Man he was in purſuit of at Carſhalton, ſome Perſons, to aſſiſt the Man's Eſcape, unboarded a Draw-Well, by which the Bayliff's Follower fell in; where he remained ſome Hours before he was taken out, pro-

miſing, under his Hand-writing, never to come there for Prey again. ib.

Thurſday was brought to Newgate, by Habeas Corpus from Ipſwich, Jacob Carter and Richard Riches, two outlawed Smugglers. ib.

Yeſterday came Advice, that his Majeſty's Ship the Rye, Capt. Wrey, has taken and carried into Carolina, two ſmall Privateers, one of four Guns and forty Men; and the other of eight Guns and fifty Men. ib.

Yeſterday came Advice that the St. Jean Baptiſta, a Prize taken by the Conſtantine, Capt. Read, was ſafely arrived at Briſtol. They had been in great Concern about her, as ſhe was parted with in a Gale of Wind off Cape Finiſterre, and her Cargo valued at very near 10,000 l. ib.

Capt. Broderick, in an American Privateer, has taken off Martinico a French Frigate, of 18 Guns, 9 and 12 Pounders. ib.

Laſt Saturday a terrible Storm of Thunder, Rain, and Lightning, happened at Bronſwick in Hampſhire, which did conſiderable Damage to the Corn, ſet Fire to a Barn of Roger Wheatley, Eſq; which conſumed it to the Ground, with ſeveral Barns, Stables, and a large Quantity of Grain. It is imagined to have been ſet on Fire by Malice; and the ſuppoſed Authors are committed to Horſham Jail ib.

On Wedneſday Night Mr. Anderſon, of Goſwell-ſtreet, was attacked between Iſlington and Newington-Green, by three Fellows, who robbed him of his Watch, three Guineas, and ſome Silver. ib.

Monday.

It has been obſerved, that ſince the Preliminaries have been ſigned, the Marquis de Laumarie, Ambaſſador from France, has endeavoured to engage the Maſters of ſeveral Swediſh Ships to go to Dantzick, and into other Ports in the Baltick Sea, to lade with Corn on his Account, to be tranſported to France; but we are well informed, that he has been given to underſtand, that the Magazines of this Kingdom have more need to be repleniſhed, ſince the Fruits of the Earth have ſuffered much in our Provinces by the great Heat and Dryneſs of the Seaſon. ib.

This Week a Verdict was given by a Jury for a Commiſſion of Lunacy to be taken out againſt an honourable Knight, who is ſaid to be worth 50,000 l. in Caſh, and 2000 l. a year. ib.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived here from Berlin, the celebrated Dancer Signiora Barbarina, with her Siſter Signiora Domitilla. ib.

On Friday Night, about 11 o'Clock, a Fire broke out at Mr. White's Brewhouſe at Highgate, which it burnt to the Ground, and the Out-Houſes adjoining; but the Flames were extinguiſhed before it reached the Dwelling-Houſe. ib.

On Tueſday Evening arrived at Spithead his Majeſty's Ship the Glouceſter, and on Wedneſday ſhe ſailed into the Harbour. The Ship's Company have worked with ſo much Alacrity, that moſt of her Rigging is already taken down: She is to paid off in this Harbour. ib.

Tueſday.

According to ſome Private Letters from Paris, the Intrigues amongſt the Miniſters are as great as ever; and notwithſtanding the extraordinary Turn made by a certain Eccleſiaſtick, he will ſoon be obliged to quit his preſent Station, and retire to his Dioceſe, which is the heavieſt Puniſhment his Enemies can inflict. W. E.

It was with great Difficulty his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange was prevailed upon to lay aſide his intended Journey to Frieſland, though it was looked on as dangerous, conſidering the late Extravagancies of the Populace; but the Stadtholder thought, and probably it will appear juſtly, his Preſence would reduce them ſooner than Force. ib.

Letters from Amſterdam and other Places ſay, that the General Peace was ſigned the 17th Inſt. by the reſpective Miniſters at Aix la Chapelle. ib.

By a private Letter from Hanover we learn, that his Majeſty having received Advice from Lord Sandwich, that he was on the Point of putting the laſt Hand to an honourable, ſafe, and laſting Peace, Circular Letters were directly iſſued for the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, the Prince and Princeſs of Heſſe, his Royal Higneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and ſeveral other great Perſonages, to repair to Hanover, in order to celebrate the ſame. ib.

They write from France, that the Fleet intended to take Poſſeſſion of Cape Breton, is ſtill in the Road of Breſt; nor will it ſail till the Definitive Treaty be ſigned. ib.

Some Letters from Venice mention the Arrival of a Ship from Raguſa, the Maſter of which confidently reported, that there had been an Inſurrection at Conſtantinople, wherein many People had loſt their Lives, among whom were the Janiſſar Aga, the Captain Baſha, and the Caimacan; and that the Sultan had retired to Adrianople. ib.

The young Duke of Calabria, only Son to their Sicilian Majeſties, whoſe Birth occaſioned ſo much Joy at Naples a few Months ſince, having been dangerouſly ill, their Majeſties have, upon his Recovery, made him take the religious Habit of St. Paſchal, in Conformity to a Vow they had made during his Illneſs. ib.

We hear a certain General Officer in his Catholic Majeſty's Service, who has been ſome Time here, will, on his Majeſty's Return from Hanover, aſſume a public Character, in order to put the laſt Hand to ſome important Negotiations. ib.

Sunday Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. and his new married Lady, ſet out from their Houſe in Downing-ſtreet, to their Seat in Derbyſhire. ib.

The ſame Day the Right Hon. the Lord Bateman and his new married Lady ſet out for their Seat in Herefordſhire. ib.

A Commiſſion of the Peace has paſſed the Great Seal for the County of Wilts. ib.

A Commiſſion of the Peace has alſo paſſed the Great Seal for the County of Eſſex. ib.

Laſt Saturday the Norfolk, Capt. Hancock, arrived in the Thames from Eaſt-India. ib.

Saturday the Baltimore Sloop, Capt. Vernon, arrived in Portland Road from a Cruize. ib.

On Sunday arrived at Spithead Sir Peter Warren, in the Invincible; as did alſo Sir Edward Hawke, in the Devonſhire; with the Yarmouth and Culloden Men of War. ib.

This Morning died Mr. Richard Wellington, Bookſeller, near Temple-Bar. ib.

Wedneſday.

By a Letter from Prague, dated July 20. we learn, that Count Collowrath, who has been there for ſome Time, went away the Day before Yeſtrday, to go and join the Ruſſian Troops. The third Column of this Body, commanded by Lieutenant General Lapuchin, being on the 10th at Liplitz, celebrated in their Camp the Birth-day of the Grand Prince of Ruſſia, with all poſſible Demonſtrations of Joy. W. E.

The Jews have obtained Leave to return to the Quarter of the City of Prague which they formerly occupied, and they expreſs great Joy to ſee an End of their Exile; but, it is ſaid, this Favour is not granted them, but for a certain Time, of which there is no doubt but they may get a Prolongation, if they endeavour to deſerve it by their future Conduct. ib.

By a Letter from Rome, dated July 13, we learn, that on Sunday laſt Count Bielike, one of their Senators, had an Audience of the Pope, at which he preſented his Holineſs with a Caſe filled with ſcarce Greek and Latin Books, which Count Woronzow, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire of Ruſſia ſent him, as well as all the Works publiſhed by the Academy of Sciences at Peterſburgh. The Reſpect ſhewn by this Lord has been very pleaſing to the Pope. Count Bielike has alſo received ſeveral Preſents, conſiſting of Furs, and other Things; among the reſt, a Night-gown made of the feathers of the Siberian Goſe, very artificially wrought together. He has alſo delivered ſome conſiderable Preſents to the Princeſs of Paleſtrine. ib.

By a Letter from the Hague we have an Account, that a Gold Medal has been lately ſtruck in Honour of the Infant Prince, Count Buren, Son and Heir of the Prince Stadtholder. On the Front is the Buſt of the young Prince, with this Motto,

Gu'ielmus D. G. Princeps Arauſiæ et Naſſaviæ.

On the Reverſe is the Princeſs of Orange, with the Child in her Arms, and Fame ſounding a Trumpet, with this Motto,

Felici Genio Fil. Compoſ. Arau. Sig. Voti. Exultes Princeps Noſcitur Ecce Tuus. 1748. ib.

A ſkirmiſh has lately happened near Oppersheim, between ſome French and the Allies, intoxicated with Liquor, in which 16 were killed. ib.

The latter End of this Month his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, with his Retinue, goes to Norfolk, to ſpend ſome Time there, having taken a Houſe near Thetford in that County. ib.

By a Letter from Tunbridge we have an Account, that there has been ſeen odd Flights of Humour committed there by ſome young Gentlemen, by which a Dutcheſs of the Firſt Rank has been very greatly affronted, and ſeveral young Ladies of Diſtinction ſo affrighted at a public Place, that by introducing a drunken Perſon among them, they fell into Fits, but that every Thing now was made very quiet, and Care taken to prevent the like for the future. ib.

Inſurances ran very high Yeſterday upon the Queenborough, from the Levant, it being feared ſhe was either taken or loſt; but this Morning Advice came that ſhe is ſafe arrived at Gibraltar. ib.

The Windſor is arrived in the Downs from Liſbon, and it is ſaid ſhe has a valuable Cargo on board for the Merchants of this City. ib.

We hear from Wakefield in Yorkſhire, that their Races are fixed to be on Monday, Auguſt 29, and Wedneſday, September 1, where are expected a large Meeting of Nobility, Gentry, &c. than ever was known, by Reaſon of changing the Place of running from the Inns that joined on the Town, which was ſo ſmall, that it ſcarce could contain the Company which always reſorted thither, to the Outwood, a fine champaign Ground, a Mile diſtant from Wakefield. ib.

Thurſday.

We learn by a private Letter from Liſbon, that his Portugueſe Majeſty has rather grown better than worſe for ſome Time paſt, in Conſequence of the Regulation lately eſtabliſhed about him, with Regard to his Diet and the Attendance of the Phyſicians. Theſe Letters add, that a Domeſtick belonging to Mr. Keene is gone to Madrid on Affairs of Importance. W. E.

By a private Letter from Aix-la-Chapelle we are aſſured, that the 15th of Auguſt, N. S. is the Time limited for the evacuating the Fortreſſes in the Low Countries, the Duchy of Savoy, and the County of Nice, on one Side; and the Territories of Genoa, the Duchies of Modena, Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtella, on the other; that the Peace will be declared there on the 20th, and proclaimed at Paris on the 25th, with great Solemnity. ib.

Tueſday their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Middleſex, the Earl of Bute, and divers other Perſons of Diſtinction, went to ſee Salmon's Wax Work in Fleet-ſtreet, and afterwards their Royal Higneſſes, with their Family, ſet out for Kew. ib.

Early this Morning the Venetian Ambaſſador ſet out from his Houſe in Soho Square, for Harwich, in order to embark for Holland in his Way to Hanover. ib.

And the Reſident from the ſame Republick has taken the Houſe in Soho-Square, late Lord Bradford's. ib.

Yeſterday the Workmen began to pull down the Inner Temple Gate in Fleet-ſtreet, in order to rebuild the ſame in a more elegant Taſte. ib

An Arcade is building in Ranelagh Gardens to join the Houſe to the Amphitheatre with triumphal Arches, in a very elegant Taſte, by Mr. Jones, who deſigned the Theatre; the Whole to be finiſhed by the 15th of Auguſt next, when the ſaid Gardens will be opened again for Evening Entertainments. ib.

We hear that ten Men are to be diſcharged out of every Troop in the blue Regiment of Horſe, commanded by the Earl of Hertford. ib.

Yeſterday the Tranſports went from Newgate, in order to their being ſhipped for his Majeſty's American Colonies. ib.

Tueſday Evening arrived a Mail from France, which is the firſt ſince the Commencement of the War with that Nation. ib.

One Balls was tried laſt Week at Bedford Aſſizes, for tying a Boy to a Cow, which running away, dragged him along, and breaking his Back and moſt of his Bones, killed him before any Body could come to his Aſſiſtance: But it appearing not to be maliciouſly done, he was acquitted. ib.

The following Inſcription is put on a Monument erected at the Expence of Sir John Ligonier, Knight of the Bath, in Memory of his Brother Col. Legonier, in the Cloiſters of Weſtminſter-Abby.

A Rege & Victoria.
Sacred to
Francis Legonier, Eſq; Colonel of Dragoons, a Native of France, deſcended from a very Ancient and very Honourable Family there; but a Zealous Proteſtant and Subject of England, ſacrificing himſelf in its Defence, againſt a Popiſh Pretender, at the Battle of Falkirk in the Year 1745; a Diſtemper could not confine him to his Bed, when his Duty called him into the Field; where he choſe to meet Death rather than in the Arms of his Friends; but the Diſeaſe proved more victorious than the Enemy; he expired ſoon after the Battle, where, under all the Agonies of Sickneſs and Pain, he exerted a Spirit of Vigour and Heroiſm. ib.

The Storm of Thunder, Lightning, and Hail, which happened at Chicheſter about three Weeks ſince, did a prodigious deal of Damage: The Hailſtones were very large, and of various Shapes, which cut off the Ears of the Corn as if it was done with a Hook; ſome Farmers have ſuffered 5 or 600 l. Damage, and ſome are quite ruined; ſome had their Windows broke to the Value of four or five Pounds. Fowls had their Feathers ſtripped

off by the Hailſtones, and Ducks were buried in the Dirt. ib.

On Monday Night a Fellow was committed to New Priſon, for giving a Man, with whom he had quarrelled, ſuch violent Blows as occaſioned his Death.

Yeſterday one Alice Prior was committed to Bridewell by Richard Manly, Eſq; for aſſaulting and beating her Aunt Elizabeth Williams, who harboured her and her Child, and kept them both from ſtarving.

Tueſday Morning Charles Clarkſon, of Sudbury, near Windſor, Eſq; was married to Miſs Anne Hamilton, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. ib.

The ſame Day Mr. Burkett, an eminent Hoſier oppoſite the Manſion-Houſe, was married to Miſs Sheafe, Niece to Alexander Sheafe, Eſq; ib.

On Saturday William Hughes, Eſq; belonging to their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſſes, was married to Miſs French, of Wardour-Street. ib.

Friday.

We hear, that one of our Privateers having met with the French Sloop carrying the Orders for a Ceſſation of Arms to the Weſt Indies, came up with and fired a Shot at her; the Sloop immediately ſent a Boat with an Officer and fourteen Men to ſhew the Privateer his Orders, and prevent the unneceſſary Effuſion of Blood, when the Privateer moſt perfidiouſly took the Officer and Men Priſoners, and afterwards engaged the Sloop; it happened very properly that the Sloop took her, and after having detained the Captain and ſome Officers to be anſwerable for ſo villainous a Conduct, diſmiſſed the Privateer according to the Preliminaries, the Term being elapſed for all Captures in that Latitude.——We are very unwilling to inſert ſuch a Reproach to our Countrymen, but being obliged impartially to relate whatever comes to our certain Knowledge, we cannot refuſe it a Place; beſides that it may not be an uſeleſs Information that our greateſt Enemies can behave with Honour, and their Virtues we ſhould not be aſhamed to adopt. ib.

By a Letter from Woolwich we have an Account, that they are preparing Fire-Works there againſt proclaiming of Peace, which will amount to the Value of 800l. and we are aſſured they will be let off in Lincoln's-Inn-fields, where Scaffolding will be erected for that Purpoſe. ib.

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Thomas Whitſtones, late of the Town of Cambridge, Vintner and Chapman.

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